

FORT BLISS, POST HOSPITAL  
(Post Headquarters)  
(Building One)  
Pershing Road  
El Paso  
El Paso County  
Texas

HABS TX-3339-R  
TX-3339-R

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
INTERMOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
12795 West Alameda Parkway  
Denver, CO 80228

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT BLISS, POST HOSPITAL  
(Fort Bliss, Post Headquarters)  
(Fort Bliss, Building 1)

HABS No. TX-3339-R

Location: Pershing Road  
El Paso  
El Paso County  
Texas

USGS El Paso, Texas Quadrant, Universal Transverse Mercator  
Coordinates: Zone 13, 364129E/3519786N (NAD83/WGS84)

Present Owner: United States of America  
Department of the Army

Present Occupant: Fort Bliss Garrison Command Headquarters

Present Use: Administrative

Significance: Built in 1904 during the Interim Period of construction at Fort Bliss (1900-1912), Building 1 is significant as the post's second hospital and later as the headquarters building. The hospital served as the principal medical facility used to treat casualties of the various engagements and campaigns against hostile Mexican forces between 1911 and 1919 and was also a treatment facility for sick and wounded troops returning from Europe during World War I. The building is also significant as a good example of early twentieth-century military architecture.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of erection: 1904, 1914, 1916
2. Architect(s): Quartermaster General's Office, United States Army
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: United States of America Department of the Army; used for hospital (1904-1921), office (1921-2008).
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown
5. Original plans and construction: Undated plans for the 1904 construction show a two-story central block with a full basement and a one-story south wing with a porch extending all the way around the south wing. Original plans for the building are on file at Fort Bliss, Building No.624.
6. Alterations and additions: Plans are on file at Fort Bliss for two major additions to Building 1, which were constructed 1914-16.
  - a. North Wing: A set of five sheets of plans, titled "Addition to Hospital at Fort Bliss Tex," labeled "S·G·O·[Surgeon General's Office] OCT·1912", and signed by A.W. Hodgkins, show a two-story north addition with surrounding porches on both floors.
  - b. Rear Annex: A set of four sheets of plans, titled "Rear Annex to Hospital Fort Bliss Tex," labeled "S·G·O·SEPT·1915", and signed by A.W. Hodgkins, show a two-and-one-half story gable-roofed addition with a full basement and attic connected to Building 1 by an enclosed one-story passageway. Porches extended the length of the north and south facades at the first and second floor levels.

A second story was added to the south wing c. 1914 although no plans were found.

The porches were removed from the building in 1951. A 1954-1955 rehabilitation added vinyl asbestos tile floors and suspended acoustical ceilings, replaced wiring and electrical fixtures, replaced doors, repaired windows and trim, sandblasted exterior brick, renovated the heating and cooling systems, and installed additional communication facilities.

B. Historical Context

Built in 1904, Building 1 of Fort Bliss played a key role in the twentieth century development of the post. As the post hospital during the Punitive Expedition and World War I and as the Post Headquarters during World War II, Building 1 played a significant role in Fort Bliss's history. Additionally, it is architecturally

significant as an example of the early twentieth century military architecture at Fort Bliss and an early twentieth century military hospital.

Building 1 was constructed in 1904 to replace the original hospital housed in Buildings 8 and 9. (The need for beds was greater than anticipated and Buildings 8 and 9 continued to be used as hospitals until the completion of the William Beaumont General Hospital in 1921.) Although built after the first construction period (1891-1899) of Fort Bliss, it followed Captain George Ruhlen's original design plan in which officers' quarters were on the west side of the parade ground and buildings for the enlisted men, such as barracks, mess halls, and the hospital, were on the east. As the 28th building on the post, it was the first building of the interim building period between 1900 and 1912. The original structure consisted of a central administration area with a one-story ward on the south side that held approximately 12 beds.



*Figure 1. Building 1, 1904-1914. Source: Fort Bliss Historical Archives.*

Soon, the facility was insufficient to accommodate the growth at the post. Due to civil war in Mexico which began in 1910, Fort Bliss converted from an infantry post to a cavalry post as mounted troopers were used to patrol the border to protect the United States from arms smuggling and hostile acts. During World War I, German political intrigues in Mexico increased tensions between the United States and Mexico, and in 1914 General John J. Pershing arrived in El Paso to command the El Paso Patrol District. After Francisco ("Pancho") Villa attacked Columbus, New Mexico in 1916, General Pershing led a Punitive Expedition into Mexico to apprehend him. Fort Bliss served as the staging area for this and future operations against Villa's forces, which continued into 1919. Over 100,000 National Guard and Regular Army troops participated in the

Expedition, including 40,000 troops based at Fort Bliss. Building 1 was the post's primary medical facility during the Expedition.

This change in mission and influx of soldiers led to a significant expansion on the post (the First Expansion Period, 1913-1917), and the hospital was expanded to meet the increased demand for services. Therefore, in 1912 Army architects designed a second floor for the south wing and a two-story north wing. These two additions were completed c. 1914. In 1916, a rear annex was constructed to accommodate dormitories and a kitchen/mess hall. Additionally, the Army built an isolation ward (Building 4) and an ambulance garage (Building 5) to the rear of Building 1. Named Department Base Hospital Number 2 in March 1916, the new facility housed 93 beds.



*Figure 2. Building 1, after 1914. Source: Fort Bliss Historical Archives.*

During World War I, Building 1 was used to treat casualties from the European front and from the ongoing Mexican border patrol. This new demand resulted in the construction of temporary wood-frame wards for 900 patients. However, by the end of the war, the temporary buildings had become deteriorated and unsanitary due to overcrowding. In 1921, the Army constructed the William Beaumont General Hospital to replace Building 1 as the post hospital. The construction of the new hospital was part of the Second Expansion Period (1918-1926) at Fort Bliss. During this expansion, the War Department approved numerous new construction projects on Fort Bliss, such as the 7th and 8th Cavalry Cantonments, to ensure that the U.S. preserved an effective presence along the Mexican border.

Under the command of Major General Robert L. Howze, Building 1 became the Post Headquarters in 1921. Building 1 served as headquarters during the Depression Era when the Army's housing program expanded under the Public Works Administration which led to new Officers' Quarters, NCO housing and stables at Fort Bliss. It was also the headquarters during World War II when Fort Bliss transformed from a cavalry post to an air defense center that trained anti-aircraft artillery and, later, guided missile units. In the early 1950s, Lieutenant General Stanley R. Mickelsen maintained his office in Building 1 during the construction of the Army Air Artillery Defense School (Building 2) in 1954. Upon its completion, Building 2 became the new post headquarters. From 1960 to 1979, Building 1 housed the Headquarters Commandant, and from 1984-1989 the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities had offices there. From 1993 to 1996, the Directorate of Resource Management maintained offices in the building, and in 2006, the Garrison Command Headquarters moved into Building 1. The Directorate of Resource Management also maintains offices here.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Building 1, constructed in 1904, originally consisted of a three-story central block with a one-story galleried south wing. Between 1914 and 1916, a two-story north wing, a two-story rear annex, and a second floor to the south wing were added, giving the building a T-plan configuration. Stylistic elaboration or ornamentation is limited to a modest Colonial Revival influence displayed in the use of brick as the principal exterior material; a symmetrically balanced main facade with central front-gabled block and flanking dormered, hipped-roof wings; projecting front-gabled porch with single, square, chamfered columns and articulated frieze; and multiple-pane double-hung windows.
2. Condition of fabric: Good

### B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: Building 1 is a three-story, T-plan structure, measuring approximately 164'-0" east-west and 202'-0" north-south. The resource houses a total of 30,340 square feet of useable interior space.
2. Foundations: The central block and south wing have a continuous 18"-thick masonry foundation at the exterior walls and a 12"-thick masonry foundation at interior load-bearing walls, resting on a 9" thick continuous concrete beam. The porches rest on concrete perimeter footings. The north wing and rear addition have 18" masonry perimeter foundations and 8" masonry foundations at interior load-bearing walls, resting on a 9" thick continuous concrete beam.

3. Walls: Exterior walls are load-bearing brick masonry. The exterior is faced with red face brick laid in a common bond. Undated architectural plans for the original construction indicate that the exterior walls are 16" in thickness, consisting of two wythes of brick, a cavity of approximately 1 1/2", and a single interior wythe. There are no header courses on the exterior; therefore, the second exterior wythe is probably tied to the interior wythe by header courses. Plans show the interior partitions to be of nominal 2x6 wood framing with plaster finish. The north wing and rear annex have 12" load-bearing masonry exterior walls and 8" and 9" load-bearing masonry interior walls. The exterior masonry at the basement level is parged with concrete.
4. Structural System, framing: (Note: All lumber sizes are nominal)
  - a. Central block  
Basement: 5" thick concrete slab floor.  
First, second, and third floors: 2x12 wood joists at 16" on center (o.c.) with wood floor and subfloor.  
Roof: 2x8 rafters and collar beams at 16" o.c. resting on 2-2x8 plates
  - b. North wing  
Basement: 5" thick concrete slab floor  
First and second floors: 3x12 wood joists at 12" o.c. with wood floor and subfloor.  
Attic: 3x12 wood joists at 16" o.c. with 7/8" thick diagonal flooring.  
Roof: 2x8 rafters and collar beams at 16" o.c. resting on 2-2x8 plates
  - c. South wing  
Basement: 5" thick concrete slab floor  
First and second floors: 3x12 wood joists at 12" o.c. with wood floor and subfloor.  
Attic: 3x12 wood joists at 16" o.c. with 7/8" thick diagonal flooring.  
Roof: 2x8 rafters and collar beams at 16" o.c. resting on 2-2x8 plates
  - d. Rear addition:  
Basement: 5" thick concrete slab floor  
First, second, and third floors: 3x14 wood joists at 16" o.c. with wood floor and subfloor.  
Roof: 2x8 rafters and collar beams at 16" o.c. resting on 2-2x8 plates
5. Porches, stoops: Raised concrete slab porches replace the original wood porches at the building's entry points. The primary entrance on the west

facade displays a front-gabled projecting porch of three bays with square chamfered wood columns, a concrete floor, and metal pipe railing. A single flight of concrete steps with metal pipe handrails and ornate metal newel posts leads to ground level.

Other porches provide access to first floor secondary entrances on the north facade of the north wing, the south facade of the south wing, the east facade of the south wing, and the south facade of the rear annex. All porches are concrete with metal pipe handrails. A one-story vestibule addition at the south entrance to the rear annex is reached by a wheelchair ramp as well as stairs.

Exterior stairs providing egress from the second floor are located on the north facade of the north wing, south facade of the south wing, and north facade of the rear annex. These stairs are of wood construction with steel pipe handrails.

6. Chimneys: The building has three original corbelled brick chimneys located in the central block. The southernmost chimney functioned as a flue for the boiler.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: Exterior doors are typically wood stile-and-rail doors with four-light vision panels that date from the 1950s. Doors of this type are found singly or in pairs at the building's primary entrance on the west facade, and at secondary entrances on the north, south, and east facades.
  - b. Windows and shutters: The basement has a mix of arched head wood frame windows with a two-light sash and aluminum-sash hopper windows. The first, second, and third floors windows are wood, double hung, two-over-two sash with an arched wood head. Dormer windows are wood frame, with four-light sashes on the north and south wings and nine-light sashes on the rear annex.
8. Roof:
  - a. Roof shape, covering: Building 1 has a combination of gabled and hipped roof forms. The central block roof and rear annex roof are front-gabled, while the north and south wings are covered with hipped roofs. All roofs have an 8/12 pitch. The roof covering was originally slate but is now composition shingles on wood decking.
  - b. Cornice, eaves: Building 1 has a wooden boxed cornice and frieze covered with galvanized iron sheet metal.
  - c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, etc.: The building has gabled roof



dormers on the north and south wings and on the rear annex. Each dormer has two windows, with sash configurations as described above.

- d. Gutters, downspouts: Architectural plans show that the roof originally had built-in gutters, but they have been removed. The building currently has no gutters or downspouts.

## C. Description of Interior

### 1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: Building 1 has a full basement throughout. The floor plan consists of a central block, north and south wings, and a rear annex. A north-south corridor connects the wings to the central block and an east-west corridor connects the central block to the rear annex. Original plans show a basement of seven rooms: two store rooms, a boiler room and adjacent fuel room, a medicine store room, a vegetable cellar, and a large unidentified room below the ward on the south wing. The 1912 plans for the north wing show three unidentified spaces, and identical in plan to the south wing. A straight-run stair at the northeast corner of the corridor crossing leads to the first floor. To provide additional heating capacity for the north wing, the boiler room was expanded 8'-8" to the west in 1914, relocating a portion of the north-south corridor and reducing the size of the southwest corner room. The 1915 plans for the rear annex show a central east-west corridor leading to a secondary entrance flanked by large unidentified rooms in the eastern part of the annex, a stair hall in the southwest corner, and a corresponding unidentified room in the northwest corner. Another secondary entrance was on the south side of the connecting corridor (see Photographs TX-3339-R-12, TX-3339-R-18, and TX-3339-R-22).

The large, open rooms in the north and south wings, the corridors, and the interior stairs remain unchanged since 1914. Some minor spaces, particularly in the central block, have been altered, however. The basement is currently used for offices, storage rooms, or support spaces. Secondary entrances have been added at the northeast corner of the north wing and at the southeast corner of the south wing. Figure 3 shows the layout of the basement in 2008.

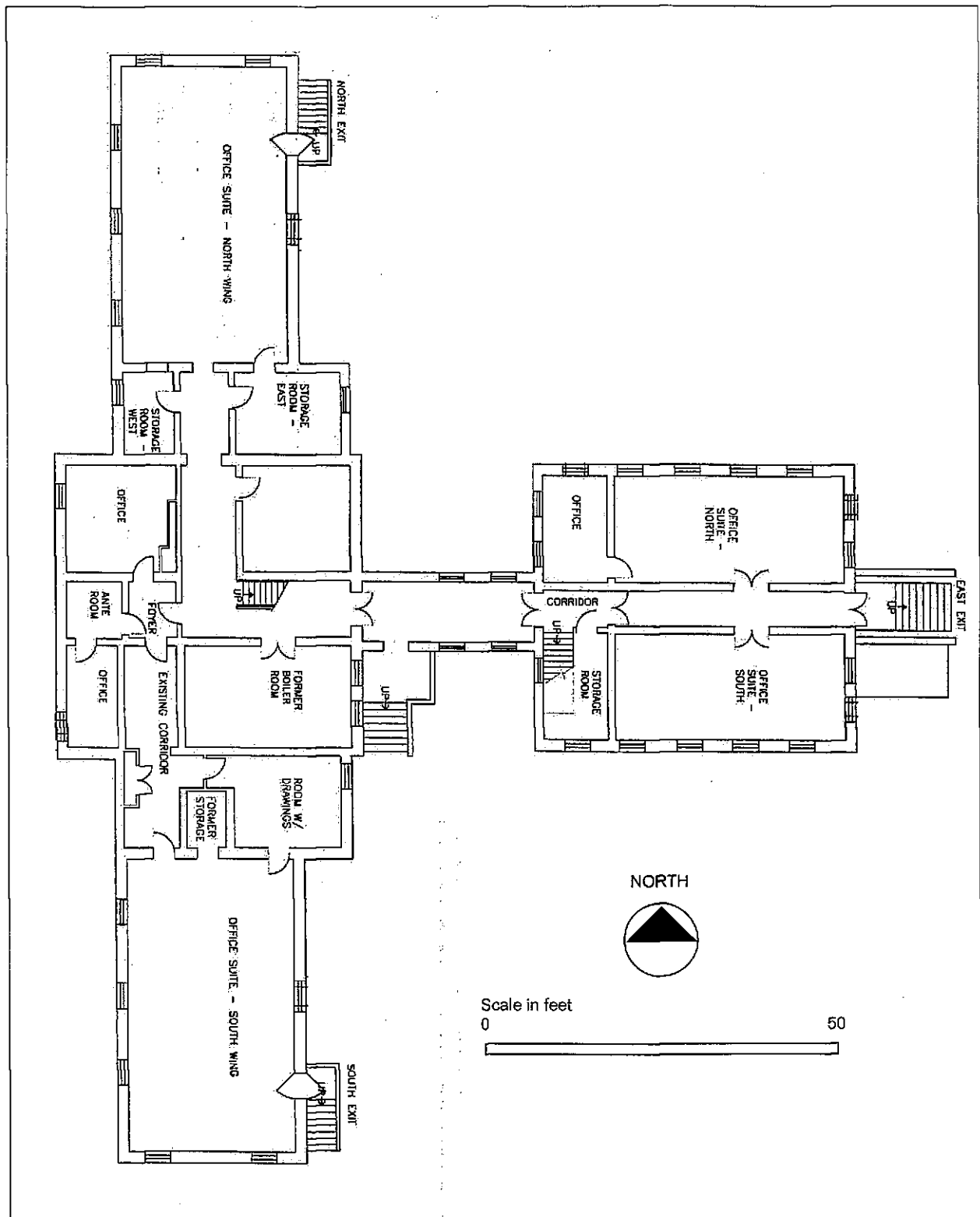


Figure 3. Basement plan, 2008. Source: HNTB Corporation.

- b. First floor: Original plans show that the first floor was nearly identical in plan to the basement. The main entry, in the center of the west facade, opened into a small vestibule. Beyond the vestibule, an east-west corridor led to the rear annex. Another corridor connected the north and south wings to the central block. The central block contained a kitchen, a mess hall, an office, a dispensary, and a waiting room and dark room. (The last two rooms were removed when the north wing was added.) At the corridor crossing, a 180-degree return stair led to the upper floors. Each wing contained a ward, a toilet, and a wardmaster's office. Galleries enclosed the wards on three sides. The rear annex contained a stair hall, a sergeants' room, a mess room, a kitchen, and a pantry with galleries on the north and south facades (see Photographs TX-3339-R-13, TX-3339-R-19, and TX-3339-R-23).

The first floor retains most of its historic spaces, although additional partitioning has been added in some areas (see Figure 4). The central block contains four rooms: a men's restroom in the northeast corner, a women's restroom in the southeast corner, a room associated with the Fort Bliss Base Transformation Office in the northwest corner and a reception area for the Garrison Command Office in the southwest corner. The stair remains in its original location and retains its historic configuration. The north wing, which now houses the Fort Bliss Base Transformation Office, retains its historic partitioning although some door openings have been modified.

The south wing houses the Garrison Commander and his staff. Additional partitioning has reduced the formerly open ward to a number of smaller spaces. The rear annex contains an office suite, two smaller offices, a break room, and a stair hall with a 180-degree return stair leading to the basement and the upper floors. Secondary entrances are located on the north and east sides of the north wing, on the south and east sides of the south wing, on the north side of the enclosed corridor connecting the central block to the rear annex, and on the south side of the rear annex.

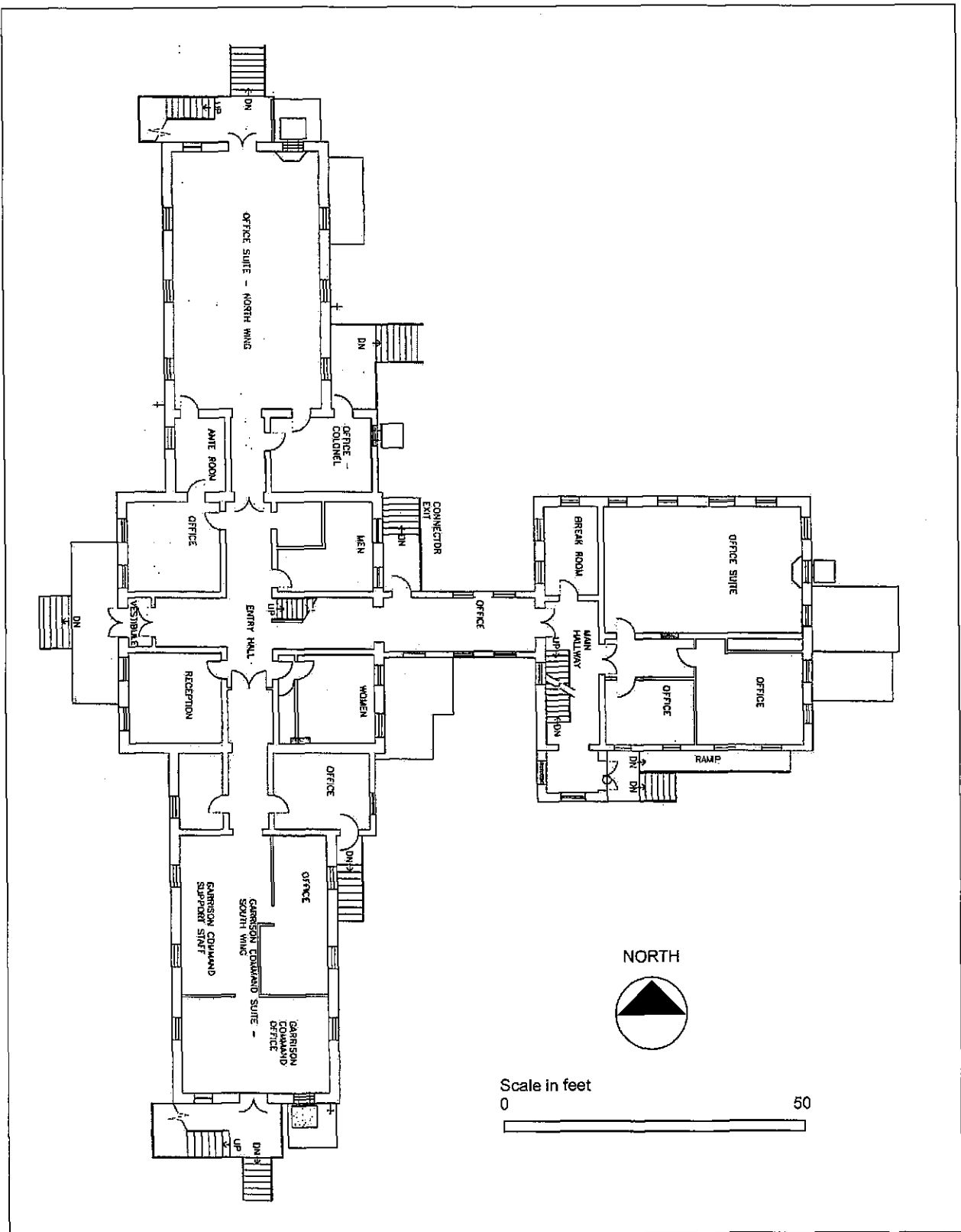


Figure 4. First floor plan, 2008. Source: HNTB Corporation.

- c. Second floor: Historically, the second floor had a double-loaded central corridor connecting the north and south wings. As on the first floor, each wing contained a large hospital ward, with a toilet and a wardmaster's room. The central block contained an isolation ward, officers' ward, 180-degree return stair, and toilet on the east side of the corridor and an operating room, instrument room, and laboratory on the west side. A linen room at the north end of the corridor was removed when the north wing was added in 1914. An east-west partition divided the rear annex into northern and southern portions. The northern portion was a single room ("dormitory"), while the southern portion contained the stair, sergeants' room, and a toilet (see Photographs TX-3339-R-14, TX-3339-R-20, and TX-3339-R-24).

Figure 5 shows the arrangement of the second floor in 2008. The central block contains men's and women's restrooms, two utility closets, a stair, and an office suite with a reception room and flanking offices. There are sets of double-acting paired doors between the central block and the wings. The wings retain their original partitioning but have been converted into offices and support spaces. Secondary entrances are located at the ends of the north and south wings and on the north side of the rear annex. The rear annex retains its original partitions but two offices have been added at the east end of the former dormitory. The second floor of the annex now has a large open office, three private offices, a break room, and men's and women's toilets.

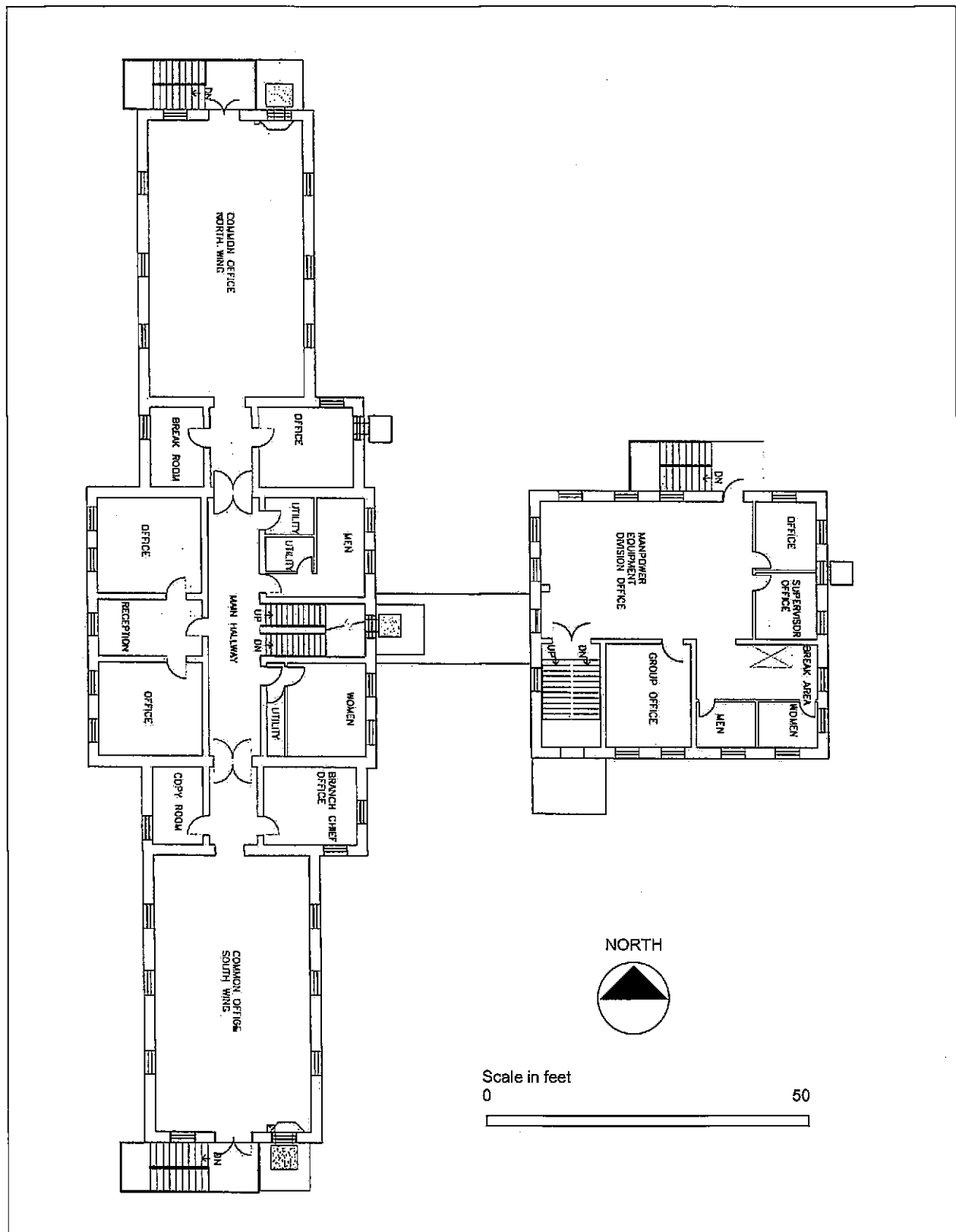


Figure 5. Second floor plan, 2008. Source: HNTB Corporation.

- d. Third Floor/Attic: The central block and the rear annex have finished third floors while the wings have unfinished attics. Original plans show that the central block had a north-south corridor with rooms on all sides. West of the corridor was a single room, labeled "dormitory." East of the corridor was an Acting Steward's room, a 180-degree return stair leading to the lower floors, and a Clothing Room. At the south end of the corridor there was a toilet and at the north end, a room of unknown use (see Photographs TX-3339-R-15 and TX-3339-R-25). These last two rooms were removed during the 1914 addition to provide access to the attics over the wings. The third floor of the rear annex was identical in layout to the second floor with a dormitory, stair hall, sergeants' room, and toilet.

The third floor of the central block retains more significant historic fabric than any other area in the building, including doors, door casing, and base molding. The partitioning remains the same as described above, although the spaces have been converted into administrative offices. Doors at the north and south ends of the corridor lead to unfinished attic space. The rear annex also retains its historic partitioning (see Figure 6).

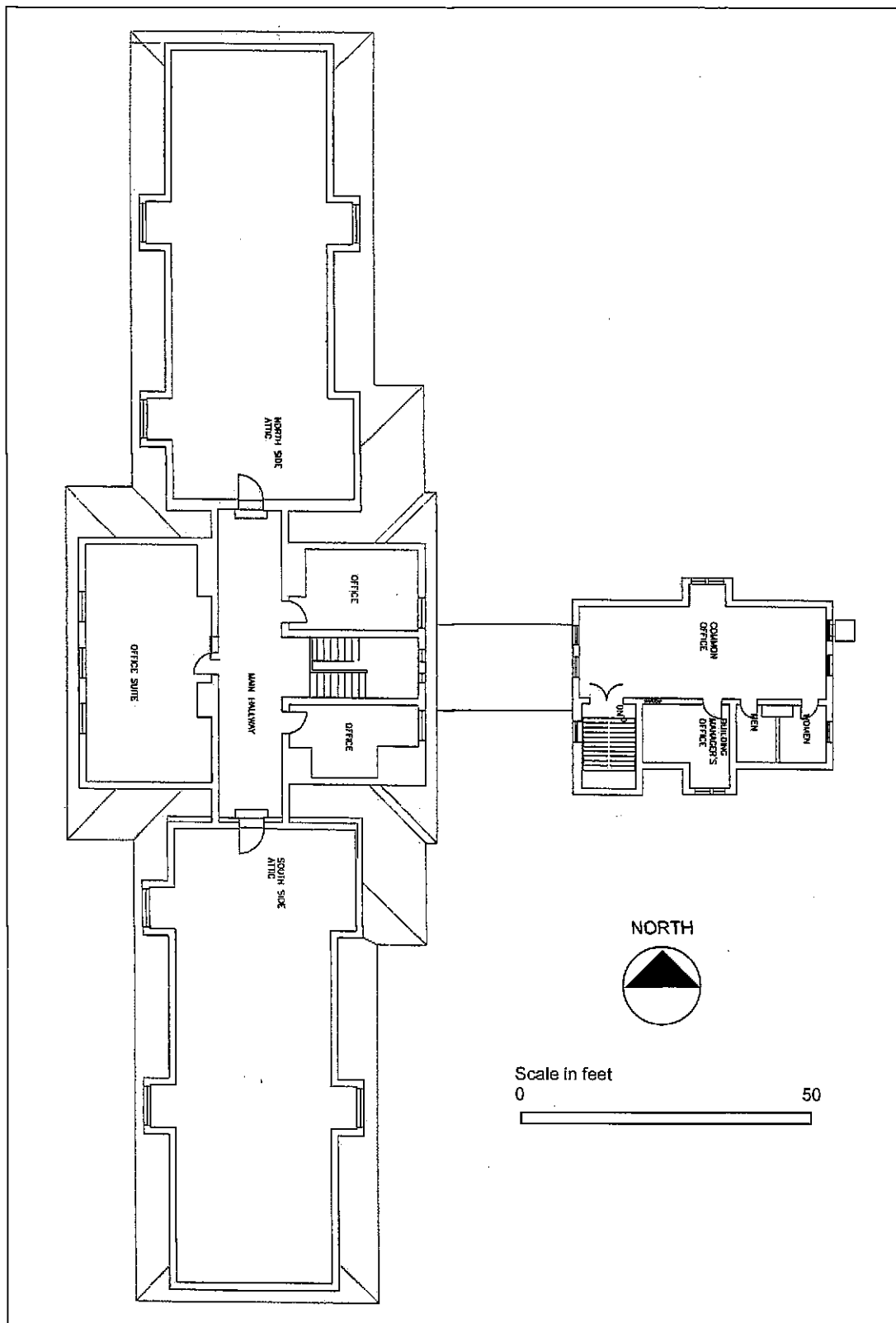


Figure 6. Third/attic floor plan, 2008. Source: HNTB Corporation.



2. Stairways: Building 1 has two interior stairways. The main stairway is in the central block, just east of the main entry, at the crossing of the east-west and north-south corridors. The stair is of wood construction, with closed risers, and a simple painted metal balustrade. From the basement to the first floor, the stair is a straight run; but between the first floor and the upper floors, it has a 180-degree-return configuration. A secondary interior stairway is located in the southeastern corner of the rear annex. It has the same configuration as the main stair; that is, a straight run between the basement and first floor and a 180-degree return for all other runs. This stair is also of wood construction, with a simple metal balustrade.
3. Elevator: None
4. Flooring: Building 1 originally had wood flooring and base throughout except in the basement, which had exposed concrete flooring and wood base; and in the restrooms, kitchen, pantry, and the boiler room, all of which had tile floors and base. Carpet with vinyl base now covers all areas except for the men's and women's toilets, which have sheet vinyl flooring with vinyl base; the former boiler room and fire sprinkler closet on the basement level, which have exposed concrete floors; and basement-level storage closets, which have vinyl asbestos or vinyl composition tile floors with wood or vinyl base.
5. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster on lath was originally the typical wall finish in Building 1 but it is currently vinyl wall covering. Other wall finishes include fabric-covered panels (in the recently renovated conference room in the south wing of the basement); textured gypsum board (some basement offices); exposed masonry (basement support spaces); and imitation ceramic tile (toilets). Suspended 2' x 4' acoustical tile is the current typical ceiling treatment. First and second floor corridors have a combination of suspended acoustical tile and textured gypsum board and some basement support areas have no ceiling. Original ceiling height was 9'-0" in the basement, 12' at the first floor, 10'-6" at the second floor, and was approximately 9'-0" at the third floor. Currently, ceiling heights in the basement vary from 7'-0" to 8'-10" with 7'-6" typical; on the first floor, from 7'-11" to 9'-4" with 8'-6" typical; from 7'-10" to 8'-6" on the second floor, with 8'-6" typical; and 7'-5" to 9'-0" at the third floor with 9'-0" typical.
6. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are a mixture of non-historic, solid-core, flush wood doors, stile-and-rail doors, and aluminum-and-glass storefront-type doors. The third floor of the central block is the only area of Building 1 that retains its historic doors, frames, and casing. The doors in this area are five-panel stile-and-

rail. One metal vault-type door remains in the basement but has been covered over with wallboard.

- b. Windows: Fixed glass windows were installed in the basement as part of the 2008 rehabilitation project. The windows are set into drywall-faced openings and held in place with quarter round molding.
7. Decorative interior features: None.
8. Mechanical equipment:
- a. Heating air conditioning, ventilation: The building has two types of systems for cooling and heating. The first, second and third floors of the building are cooled and heated by six (6) package units located around the perimeter of the building. The package units have gas fired furnaces that heat the building. Because the package units are installed outside at ground level, the supply and return ductwork is installed along the outside of the brick walls (extending vertically for floors 2-3) and enter the building envelope at window openings. The basement is cooled and heated with two (2) separate direct exchange (DX) split system air conditioning units. The outdoor equipment (condensing coils and compressor) are located on the west and east sides of the original south wing while indoor evaporative coils and gas fired furnaces are installed within recently constructed closets.
  - b. Lighting: Lighting fixtures used throughout the building are two-and-four-lamp, fluorescent tube, 2' x 4' lay-in type, with acrylic lenses and two lamp fluorescent tube 2' x 4' surface mounted type with wrap-around acrylic lenses. Energy-saving light switches have been installed to automatically turn light fixtures on and off in the basement area only.
  - c. Plumbing: Water is supplied to Building 1 by ground water supplied through the Fort Bliss distribution system from the Hueco Bolson. The water is distributed to plumbing fixtures by both copper and steel pipes located beneath the floor and within walls and floors. Cast-iron and PVC pipes carry waste water to the base sewer system. There are eight (8) restroom facilities in the building, four men's and four women's restrooms. Plumbing fixtures include water closets, urinals, lavatories, kitchen sink, and water coolers. Water closets are floor-mounted, floor outlet, with flush valves. Urinals are wall-hung with flush valves. Lavatories are within vanity type cabinets with varying types of faucets. Water coolers are wall-mounted. The men's restrooms contain a total of six (6) water closets, six (6) urinals, and six (6) lavatories

within four (4) vanity cabinets. The women's restrooms contain a total of ten (10) water closets and six (6) lavatories within 4 vanity cabinets.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation: Building No. 1 sits on a level site located in the central portion of Fort Bliss, facing west toward Pershing Road. On the west, a central semi-circular driveway is flanked by live oak trees to the north and a juniper hedge to the south. On the north, an expansive lawn with vitex, Afghan pine, honey locust, and crabapple extends to Adair Road, which defines the northern edge of the site. Building 5, the former Ambulance Garage, sits at the eastern edge of the site with a large parking area beyond. To the south, a lawn extends to the southern site boundary, Building 4, the former Isolation Ward, and a driveway connecting Pershing Road with the parking area. A large Chinese elm dominates the landscape; other trees and shrubs in this area include live oak, honey locust, crabapple, mulberry, and Arizona ash. Concrete walkways extend from the building in all directions.
2. Historic landscape design: Building 1 was constructed during the Interim Period of development at Fort Bliss (1900-1912). Early photographs of the facility (see Figures 1 and 2) show it surrounded by a low hedge with small trees on the west and south. Pershing Road was a narrow, unpaved lane and the Parade Ground was covered in native vegetation.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Early Views: Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division archive, Building 624, Fort Bliss, Texas.
- B. Current Views: All 4"x 5" photos were taken by Ecological Communications Corp. in March and April, 2008.
- C. Original Architectural Drawings: All original architectural drawings are held at the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division archive, Building 624, Fort Bliss, Texas.
- D. Bibliography
  1. Primary and unpublished resources:  
Architectural Plans, on file at Fort Bliss, Building 624, various dates.
  2. Secondary and published sources:  
"Brief History of Building No. 1."

Diaz, Joe, et.al. "Building 1: 1904 Post Hospital/Post Headquarters, Historic Structures Report, Fort Bliss, Texas DRAFT" Prepared for the Environmental Division Conservation Branch, Fort Bliss, Texas, n.d.

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, "Evaluation of the Interior of Historically Significant Buildings in the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District and William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District," Volume 1 of 4, March 2000.

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

- A. Federal Agency: Department of the Army  
Department of the Army  
US Army Installation Management Command  
Headquarters, US Army Garrison, Fort Bliss  
1 Pershing Road  
Fort Bliss, TX 79916
- B. Names and Affiliations of Those Preparing Documentation:  
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Ecological Communications Corporation, Austin, Texas.  
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Photographer  
Erin Mace, Historian  
Stephen Eisenhour, Research Assistant
- C. Date Documentation Prepared: October 2008